IN THE CLAIMS:

Claims 1-28 (Canceled)

29. (New) Cable lug with a tubular receiving portion for the cable, an integrally formed flat part connecting portion which has a hole, and a nut which is held captively, preferably held to be rotatable, on the flat part connecting portion, the nut not passing through the flat part connecting portion and being held by a reshaped holding material portion of the flat part connecting portion which projects into an undercut formed on said nut, characterized in that the holding material portion is accommodated in the undercut with an axial clearance.

30. (New) Cable lug with a tubular receiving portion for the cable, an integrally formed flat part connecting portion which has a hole, and a functional part which is held captively, preferably held to be rotatable, on the flat part connecting portion, the functional part being held by a holding material portion which projects into an undercut formed on said functional part, this holding material portion being rooted in a region sunk-in in a step-like manner with respect to the unaffected surrounding region of the flat part connecting portion, the undercut being formed with an axial extent which is equal to or less than the axial extent (thickness) of the unaffected flat part connecting portion, characterized in that the step-like sunk-in region is rotationally symmetrical and has a conical portion which is open outward and upward and has at least one conical surface.

31. (New) Cable lug according to Claim 29 or 30, characterized in that the holding material portion is accommodated in the undercut with radial play.

32. (New) Cable lug according to Claim 29, characterized in that the holding material portion has a surface which faces the nut or the functional part and runs directly into a conical area of the flat part connecting portion.

33. (New) Cable lug according to Claim 30, characterized in that the conical area runs directly into a surface of the holding material portion, which surface faces the functional part.

34. (New) Cable lug according to either of Claims 29 or 30, characterized in that the holding material portion is formed to be rotationally symmetrical.

35. (New) Cable lug according to Claim 30 or 32, characterized in that the conical area of the conical portion is formed to be rotationally symmetrical.

36. (New) Cable lug according to either of Claims 30 or 32, characterized in that two conical surfaces are provided, and in that at least one of the conical surfaces of the conical portion runs at an acute angle to a horizontal (H) or a vertical (V).

37. (New) Cable lug according to Claim 29 or 30, characterized in that the undercut is formed outside a thread of the nut or the functional part.

38. (New) Cable lug according to Claim 29, characterized in that an inner face of the portion which forms the undercut has a cylindrical surface.

39. (New) Cable lug according to Claim 38, characterized in that the cylindrical surface of the inner face of the portion which forms the undercut merges into the thread root of the nut.

40. (New) Cable lug according to either of Claims 29 or 30, characterized in that both an upper and a lower delimiting surface of the undercut overlap the flat part connecting portion in the pressed state in a lateral projection.

41. (New) Cable lug according to Claim 40, characterized in that the lower delimiting surface of the undercut extends over more than half of the associated stepped area in a vertical projection.

42. (New) Cable lug according to Claim 40, characterized in that an upper delimiting surface of the undercut is part of a stepped area.

43. (New) Cable lug according to Claim 29 or 30, characterized in that the hole is formed with a hole step which is provided before the pressing.

44. (New) Cable lug according to Claim 43, characterized in that the hole step is formed in the lower region of the hole which faces away from the functional part.

45. (New) Cable lug according to Claim 43, characterized in that the hole step projects toward the interior of the hole.

46. (New) Cable lug according to Claim 43, characterized in that a radial extent ®) of the hole step corresponds to the radial depth (T) of the undercut.

47. (New) Cable lug according to Claim 43, characterized in that, in terms of depth, the hole step is formed outside the lower region of the nut in the pressed state.

48. (New) Method for forming a connection, which is captive but allows axial and possibly rotary movement, of a cable lug to a functional part, such as a nut, the cable lug having a tubular receiving portion for the cable and a flat part connecting portion, and the functional part being pressed into the undeformed flat part connecting portion by penetrating or passing through a hole which is formed therein, characterized in that a rotationally symmetrical circumferential step-like area is formed in the flat part connecting portion in the course of the pressing-in process, at least one of the step surfaces being formed as a conical surface running at an acute angle to a horizontal (H) or a vertical (V).

49. (New) Nut which can be inserted into a hole in a flat part connecting portion of a cable lug, one end of the nut, in relation to its tightening or loosening direction, having a radially opening undercut which is provided in the axial direction of the nut and has an upper delimiting surface and a lower delimiting surface, characterized in that the undercut is formed to be

rotationally symmetrical and the upper delimiting surface is part of a rotationally symmetrical stepped area which is formed on the nut.

50. (New) Nut according to Claim 49, characterized in that the undercut does not laterally overlap a thread of the nut.

51. (New) Nut according to Claim 49, characterized in that the upper end of the nut has a pressing area which is smaller than an overall area projected in the axial direction of the nut.

52. (New) Nut according to Claim 51, characterized in that the pressing area is planar.

53. (New) Nut according to Claim 49, characterized in that a step edge of the step surfaces is positioned radially outside the undercut at a spacing which corresponds to a radial extent of the undercut.

54. (New) Nut according to Claim 49, characterized in that said nut has a plastic insert.

55. (New) Nut according to Claim 54, characterized in that the plastic insert is partly covered by a pressing area.

56. (New) Nut according to Claim 49, characterized in that the step surface merges into a horizontal surface.

57. (New) Nut according to Claim 56, characterized in that the horizontal surface has a circular outer contour.

58. (New) Nut according to Claim 56, characterized in that the radially outer region of the horizontal surface is part of a compression flange which is radially offset with respect to the head of the functional part.

59. (New) Nut according to Claim 49, characterized in that the undercut is positioned within a vertical projection of the head which is reduced by the flange.